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TRAVELS

TO DISCOVER

THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.

D. Martin pinxt. Heath sculp.

James Bruce of Kinnaird, Esq.

From an original Picture by Martin in the possession of Sir John Henderson, of Fendel, Bart.

Published by Longman, Hurst, Rees, & Orme, London; & Arch. Constable & Co. & Manners & Miller, Edinburgh.

TRAVELS

TO DISCOVER THE

SOURCE OF THE NILE,

IN THE YEARS

1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, & 1773.

BY

JAMES BRUCE, OF KINNAIRD, ESQ. F.R.S.

THE SECOND EDITION,

CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A LIFE OF THE AUTHOR.

VOL. VIII.

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Plates 2. and 3. The portraits of Ozoro Esther, Tecla Mariam, Kefla Yasous, Woodage Asahel, &c. are engraved from drawings made for Mr Bruce at Gondar by L. Balugani. Mr Bruce had a volume of finished drawings of the natives of the different countries in which he travelled; but this was unfortunately lost some time after his return to Scotland, and nothing remains but a few of the original sketches. The engravings are made from these; but as the sketches are not coloured, it is uncertain whether the tint of the Abyssinian complexion is accurately represented. The features of the greater part of the Abyssinians and Arabs are as elegant as those of Europeans; but the colour varies exceedingly, on account of their intermarriages with negroes. Some are nearly black; others, as the Agows and Galla, are red or copper-coloured, which is most prevalent; and not a few, particularly those of high rank, are not of so dark a colour

as the nations in the south of Europe. Mr Bruce describes the complexion of the king, Vol. IV. p. 192, as fairer than that of a Neapolitan, or Portuguese. Many of the Abyssinian and Arab women would be reckoned beautiful in Europe; but the ideas entertained in the East respecting beauty are very different from ours. The Abyssinian ladies dress at times in the Turkish or Mahometan style, which has of late been introduced into our own country. Kefla Yasous and Woodage Asahel wear the horn described in Vol. IV. p. 407.

PLATE XV.

Explanation of the Plan of the first Battle of Serbraxos, Fought 16th May, 1771.

1. King's palace, and high walls surrounding it.
2. Ashoa, public place where the troops assemble, and gunpowder is sold, and where public executions are made.
3. Hamar Noh, Noah's ark, a church.
4. A close quarter over a precipice on the west, to which the merchants carry their effects, upon sudden revolutions, especially those that have flour and provisions.
5. Abbo, where the Romish priests were stoned, and lie unburied.
6. Debra Berhan, a famous church upon the highest part of the hill over the Angrab.
7. Riggobee Ber, or Pigeons' Pass, a rocky part of the town, fortified in time of troubles.
8. Abbo, a great street, called from the church and saint of that name.
9. Mahometan town on the river Kaha.
10. King's palace on the river Kaha.
11. Brook of St Raphael.
12. The river Angrab*.

* From the plan and description given here, and several passages in the work, the reader may form a tolerable idea of the situation and principal parts of Gondar. The church of Debra Berhan, on the precipice over the Angrab, was founded by king Zera Jacob long before the city was built. The level plain on the top of the hill was chosen by Facilidas

A, The centre commanded by the king and Guebra Christos, encamped on the south of the hill Serbraxos.
B, Ras Michael, who leads the van, encamped upon the south-east, and highest part of the hill.
C, Kefla Yasous, who commands the rear, encamped upon the north-west.
D, Ras Michael, marching from his camp at Serbraxos, is stopt at the mouth of the valley, and engages Powussen and the troops of Begemder at E.
E, The rebel troops of Begemder, engaging Ras Michael.
F, Ayto Engedan, with a thousand men, marches from the king's camp to reinforce Michael at the mouth of the valley.
G, Powussen's camp at Correva.
H, A reinforcement marches from Powussen's camp, and joins the rebels engaged with Michael at E.
I, Ras Michael, beat back into the valley, retires under cover of his musketry at K and L, which stops the rebels advancing.
M, Kefla Yasous joins the king, marches to the head of the valley, wheels to the right, and faces to the westward.
N, The king's horse upon the ford of the Mariam, facing westward.
OO, Two bodies of the king's musketry, placed to defend the ford of the Mariam.
P, Ayabdar's army encamped.
QQ, Ayabdar's army marches from the camp, and halts a small distance from the king's horse at NN, but retreats to SS without attacking them. All but the Edjow Galla, who remain at T, and are all cut to pieces by the king's horse, and the musketry on the hill.

---

and Hannes for the site of a palace, having a large space of ground about it, in imitation of the royal manner of encamping. The market place in front is conformable to the practice mentioned Vol. III. p. 33. The precipices on different sides of the hill are occupied as posts of defence in time of war. The houses are mostly built with clay. The streets are generally large; but no care seems to be taken to preserve the cleanliness of the city. The executions in the Ashoah, otherwise called Adebabye, or public square, and the quantities of human flesh exposed there at the end of every campaign, are proofs of this inattention, and of the barbarous state of Abyssinian society. After Debra Berhan, the principal churches of Gondar are that of Ledeta, or the Nativity, situated on the Kaha; that of Tecla-haimanout, on a hill without the town; the church of Hamar Noh, or Noah's Ark; the church of Kedus Abba, and Kedus Raphael. A plain, in the way from the Kaha to the palace called Aylo Meidan, is the usual place of exercise for the troops. The Abuna's house is at Kedus Raphael, in the north-east quarter of the city. Debra Berhan is on the south-east, and Kedus Raphael on the north-east of the town. At Adebabye (pr. Dippabye) is a large daroo tree, on which they hang the heads and *shebsheb* of traitors and criminals.

PLATE XVI.

Second Battle of Serbraxos, fought 20th May, 1771.

1. Gondar.
2. King's palace.
3. King's palace on the river Kaha.
4. Mahometan town on the river Kaha.

A, The king marches from his camp to F by the road D and E.
GG, The two bodies of horse.
HH, Line of infantry, muskets, and lances, alternately.
I, Guebra Mascal in ambush, in the face of the banks of the Mariam, among the bushes.
KK, Powussen's march from his camp at Correva.
LL, Powussen's first appearance in disorder.
MM, Powussen's line formed in front of the king.
NN, The army of Begemder, galloping to charge the king, receive a close fire from Guebra Mascal, hid in the bank at I, and immediately after from the king's line HH.
OO, Part of the army of Begemder, wheeling to the left, and flying over the plain in disorder.
PP, The king, with his reserve, following the right of the Begemder horse.
QQ, The right of the Begemder horse pursued by the king, having rallied.
RR, The Begemder horse turn short, surround the king at SS, and drive him to the edge of the bank.
T, The king escaping down the bank, crosses between the pools of the river Mariam, and enters the valley.
V, The king, arrived in the valley, is joined by the foot, that ran scattered down by the bank.
W, Engedan, detached from the camp by Ras Michael, joins the king.
X, Musqueteers, detached by Michael, take post on the south side of the long hill.
Y, Part of the king's musquetry posted on a rocky ground on the south side of the valley.
Z, The king's troops under Kefla Yasous filing down the narrow road

from the plain above into the valley, with the heavy armed horse behind him.

a, Guebra Mascal, drawn up at the foot of the banks, makes way, by his fire, for the black horse to take post in the king's front.

PLATE XVII.

Third Battle of Serbraxos, fought 23d May, 1771.

A, The centre commanded by the king in person.
B, The van encamped under Ras Michael.
C, The rear encamped; Guebra Christos being slain, commanded by several officers.
DD, Woodage Asahel marching up towards the hill to attack the king's camp.
E, Ayto Tesfos of Samen making a lodgment in the bank, or side of the hill, under the van, to favour the attack of Woodage Asahel.
F, Coque Abou Barea making a mock attack on the rear, to create a diversion in favour of Woodage Asahel.
G, Servants of Tesfos, his camp, and rebellious peasants of Mariam Ohha, on a high rock.

SPECIMENS OF THE ABYSSINIAN LANGUAGES.

Nos. I. II. III.

These three plates contain the specimens of the first nine verses of the Song of Solomon, in the several languages of Habbesh, inserted by the author in the first volume of the quarto edition. They have been corrected by the original MS. mentioned in Vol. II. p. 491.; and the name of

each language, as given by the scribe at the end of each translation of the Canticles, is added to the specimens.

No. I. contains, for the sake of illustration, the Abyssinian alphabet, including the letters which have been invented for the purpose of writing the Amharic: in all 33. Each letter, besides its original form, assumes six others, in order to represent the vowels (Vide Vol. II. p. 499.) Twenty-six of the letters belong to the Geez or Ethiopic, and seven to the Amharic. Their names are as follows: 1. Hoi, pronounce as *h* in home; 2. Lawi, *l*; 3. Haut, *h* very forcibly; 4. Mai, *m*; 5. Saut, *s*; 6. Rees, *r*; 7. Sât, *s*; 8. Shât, *sh*; 9. Kaf, *k* or *g*; 10. Bet, *b*; 11. Tawi, *t*; 12. Tshawi, *tsh* or *tch*; 13. Harm, *h*, forcibly; 14. Nahas, *n*; 15. Nnahos, *gn* in Italian, or *n* in the word minion; 16. Alph, *a*, but changing into the sound of whatever vowel follows it; 17. Caf, *k*; 18. Chaf, *h*, or as *ch* in the Scotch dialect; 19. Waw, *w*; 20. Ain, sounds like an *a* pronounced in the throat, and is a letter peculiar to the Arabic and its dialects; 21. Zai, *z*; 22. Zai, pronounced like *j* in French; 23. Yaman, *y*; 24. Dent, *d*; 25. Djent, *j* in English; 26. Geml, *g*, hard; 27. Tait, *t* pronounced with force; 28. Tchait, or Tshait, *tch* or *tsh*, forcibly pronounced; 29. Pait, *p*, pronounced with force, and like one stammering; 30. Tsadai, *s*, pronounced with force, as if doubled; 31. Tsappa, *s*, pronounced as the preceding letter; these two are often confounded together; 32. Af, *f*; 33. Psa, *p*, in a stammering forcible manner.

Of these, Nos. 8, 12, 15, 18, 22, 25, 28, are Amharic. For particulars, see Ludolf's Ethiopic and Amharic Grammars and Dictionaries.

The same plate contains a petition written by a scribe, in Amharic, for Mr Bruce, and intended to be presented to Susneus, or Socinios, who had usurped the throne of Abyssinia on the flight of the King and Ras Michael to Tigre, in June 1770. Mr Bruce, having been robbed in May preceding by a party commanded by Gebra Medehin and Confu, sons of Basha Eusebius (vide Vol. V. p. 87.), presents this petition to Socinios, in order to recover by the king's authority what he had lost. As the Amharic language is not known in Europe, except in the ingenious but imperfect vocabulary by Ludolf, which is not sufficient to enable a translator to proceed with absolute certainty, the present writer will not undertake to give a complete translation of this paper. The address to the king, in the two first lines, is as follows:

"Yagoube the Copt * (Egyptian) says to the Sovereign Susneus, king of kings, whom the Lord has chosen from among his brethren, children

* Mr Bruce, during his residence at Gondar, was called Yacoube Kiptsi, the Copt; the name of Frank being proscribed, and dangerous.

of the king, to great honour both of body and mind, May the Lord prolong his days like those of *Enoch* and *Elias*. Amen.

" Ayto Gebra Medehin, Ayto Confu, sons of Basha Eusebius, in Foggora, &c. [The petition states, that they and their servants attacked his people near Dara, in the district of Negade Ras Mahomet, and robbed them of property in value five * ounces of gold; that the servants of Guebra Medehin and Confu were together in the attack, and that these chiefs divided the spoil, and retained it without making restitution. It requests the king to pass judgment on them, according to his justice; and concludes with the word of supplication used by the people of Amhara (Janhoi! Janhoi!), my king! my king! For an account of which, vide Vol. IV. p. 457.]

In No. III. three verses, from the 8th chapter of the Song of Solomon, are added to the specimen of the Galla. They contain the address to the bride, and the description of the strength and excellence of love. The following is a literal translation.

VERSE 5.

Aca borada canduyatu, enuni; adi can tatu; can ifetu tatu;
As light who cometh, who (is she); white who is; who brightness is;
yalema wabolesaco caniti arcotu: Huduadati caninsifedue;
on her brother who leaneth: From the apple-tree I have raised thee;
iseti hadake acufesati; iseti hadake, cansidese,
there thy mother bore thee; there thy mother, who brought thee forth,
acufesati. Aca hamartid kelbiketi ancai; aca aicalida dumdumketi
bore thee. As a seal on thy heart put me; as a bracelet on thy arm
andiratshisi. Djalali aca dua djubdua; inafeni aca awala adelante-
place me. Love as death strong is; jealousy as the grave cruel
dua; balanesh can guba cabeni, bala yabida. Bisan gudu djalela
is; the coals of it which burn (are), a coal of fire. Water much of love
balesu hindandaiani: bisanwani hisotchesani.
destruction cannot make: waters drown it not, &c. &c.

WORDS AND PHRASES.—*Anai da*, I am; *horma*, breast; *hormawan*, breasts; *bisan*, water; *bisanwan*, waters. Plurals are generally made by adding *an* or *wan*. *Can*, who (rel.); *cuni*, this (demonst.); *hi*, prefixed to verbs, signifies, not. Genitives are made, by adding *d* to the noun.

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* Perhaps 50.

EXPLANATION OF THE MAPS.

1. Map shewing the tract of Solomon's fleet in its three years voyage from the Elanitic Gulf to Ophir and Tarshish.

This map illustrates the reasoning in Vol. II. Book II. chap. iv. p. 354. *et seqq.*

2. Plan of two attempts to arrive at the source of the Nile.

This map is an exact copy of the chart made by L. Balugani for Mr Bruce, after the journey to Geesh. It was engraved from it without any additions, and gives a very accurate view of their routes; but it must not be considered as a complete map of the space which it includes. The general figure of the lake, and many of the streams which fall into it, as well as the course of the Abay through its waters, and such of the islands as could be seen from the road, are laid down with sufficient care; but several places of note are unfortunately omitted from Mr Bruce's inattention; for it cannot be supposed that he did not know their situation. For instance, he omits Gorgora, the celebrated palace of Socinios, built by the Jesuits, though he mentions it in the Travels; and Dancaz, another habitation of the same king not far from Gorgora. He takes no notice of Coga, once a royal residence, nor of many considerable isles in the lake. But what is most remarkable of all is, his omission of Ibaba, the capital of Maitsha, the second city in Habbesh, and little inferior to Gondar itself. As one of the principal uses of a map is to shew the relative situation of places frequently mentioned in the book, I have ventured to insert Gorgora, Dancaz, and Coga, from the Map in Ludolf's History of Abyssinia, and from that in Le Grande's relation. Ibaba is inserted on conjecture, from the description of its situation given in the Travels; but though none of these positions are very erroneous, the reader must not depend upon their geographical accuracy. Several other places might have been inserted from the maps of the Jesuits; but as these were laid down with little regard to a scale, it is improper to mix what is doubtful with what is certain.

3. Chart of the Arabian Gulf, with its Egyptian, Ethiopian, and Arabian coasts, from Suez to Babelmandeb; of a journey through Abyssinia to Gondar, its capital, and thence to the sources of the Nile; and the return by Sennaar and the great desert of Nubia and Beja.

Of this map, the part which is most valuable is the delineation of Mr Bruce's voyages on the Red Sea, and of his journies by land; the rest is necessarily compiled from the information of other travellers.

It was first constructed on a large scale, and then reduced before being engraved. The Arabian gulf was laid down from his own observations

chiefly, and from some materials which he got at Jidda. Those parts of Abyssinia which he visited, or which he saw at a distance, are very accurately delineated, and their positions fixed by careful observation. But all the south, including Amhara, Angot, Shoa, Walaka, Dawaro, &c. is inaccessible to strangers, being in the hands of the Galla, and the geography of it found only in the maps of the Jesuits, who travelled in Habbesh before the kingdom was over-run by barbarians. The coast of the Red Sea, and part of the interior from Masuah to the river Hawash, is laid down on the authority of Alvarez, chaplain to the Portuguese embassy, 1520, or rather from the maps constructed from his account and that of the patriarch Alphonso Mendez, who entered Habbesh by the way of Dancali. Mr Bruce got information of the distances in the south and west from the Mahometan merchants (vide Vol. VII. p. 75—80.), which he used in delineating the peninsula formed by the Abay and the Galla country beyond it between Bizamo and Caffa *. I have ventured to insert, from Le Grande and Ludolf, the places Atronsa Mariam, Mecana Selasse, Ganeta Georgis, and St Stephen's, in Amhara, as being often mentioned in the Travels. Coga is added from the same authors, and Ibaba from conjecture.

Mr Bruce's route from Gondar to Sennaar, and thence to Syene, is laid down from a computation † of the length of his journies, made daily as he proceeded; the bearings were carefully ascertained by compass; and the whole corrected by observations of latitude.

The information from which Mr Bruce constructed that part of his map which relates to the country between Arkeeko on the Red Sea, and Gooz in Atbara, is given at full length in the Appendix to Books VII. and VIII. No. II. pp. 83—85 p. 90, &c. In that number, the editor has collected, from the journals, the whole mass of information concerning Atbara, the White River, Darfoor, and the countries around Sennaar, which Mr Bruce received from the natives and traders. It appears from these entries, that Mr Bruce laid down the White River, not, as some have asserted, from a design to confound it with the Maleg, but from a supposition that it rose in the marshes of Caffa. (Vide his opinion, Vol. VII. pp. 91, 92.) He did not believe that any river which rose to the west of the Nile took an eastward course (Vol. VII. p. 92.); and his mistake seems to in-

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* For an account of the journey of Fernandes to Narea and Gingiro by Miné, see vol. iii. p. 323.

† The number of hours which he travelled per diem, and the particular rate of each day, was marked in the journal, with the bearings. The route was traced on graduated paper from these notices. A slight correction of the route from Ras-el-feel to Sennaar was made by himself, in the map of this edition.

dicate, that a very considerable river rises in Narea, and falls either into the Bahar el Abiad, or into the Abay, in Fazuclo.

He lays down a range of mountains in N. Lat. 11. as extending across the country from Fazuclo to the west. The name of these he was informed was Dyre and Tegla, near which he supposed the Vallis Garamantica of the ancient geographers to be situated. As it is now certain that Germa, in Fezzan, is the Garama of antiquity, I have dismissed the expression "olim forsan Garamantica Vallis," and substituted, from Browne, the names Deir and Tuggula instead of Dyre and Tuggula. I believe, however, that both are written, in Arabic, Dair and Tekla, but pronounced Deir and Tuggula, or Tegla, as is the custom of the country. Deir (Dyris and Daran) is a common name of African mountains. For an account of Deir and Tuggula, vide Browne's Travels in Darfoor, p. 462, and his maps *in loco.*

Lebeit and Harraza (or Ibeit and Harraz) are placed in Mr Bruce's map, by computation, from the notices, Vol. VII. p. 92. and 95. The error, if there be any, in these positions, must arise from the uncertainty of computing days' journies. The position of Dongola rests on a similar foundation, Vol. VII. p. 105, as do those of the other places on the Nile, down to Ibrim.

When I mention the passages in the journal on which Mr Bruce founded these and other geographical positions, I mean not to assert that he had not information from other sources. Poncet's narrative, and the maps of the Jesuits, as well as those constructed from them, were probably perused by him, in order to confirm his own intelligence. He has delineated Poncet's route from Egypt to Habbesh, and paid much deference to his authority. But a traveller is accountable only for his own path; if he mistake in what he has not seen, he has an excuse which must be accepted.

That part of the map, relating to Egypt, is constructed with little care, because the author thought that the country was sufficiently known.

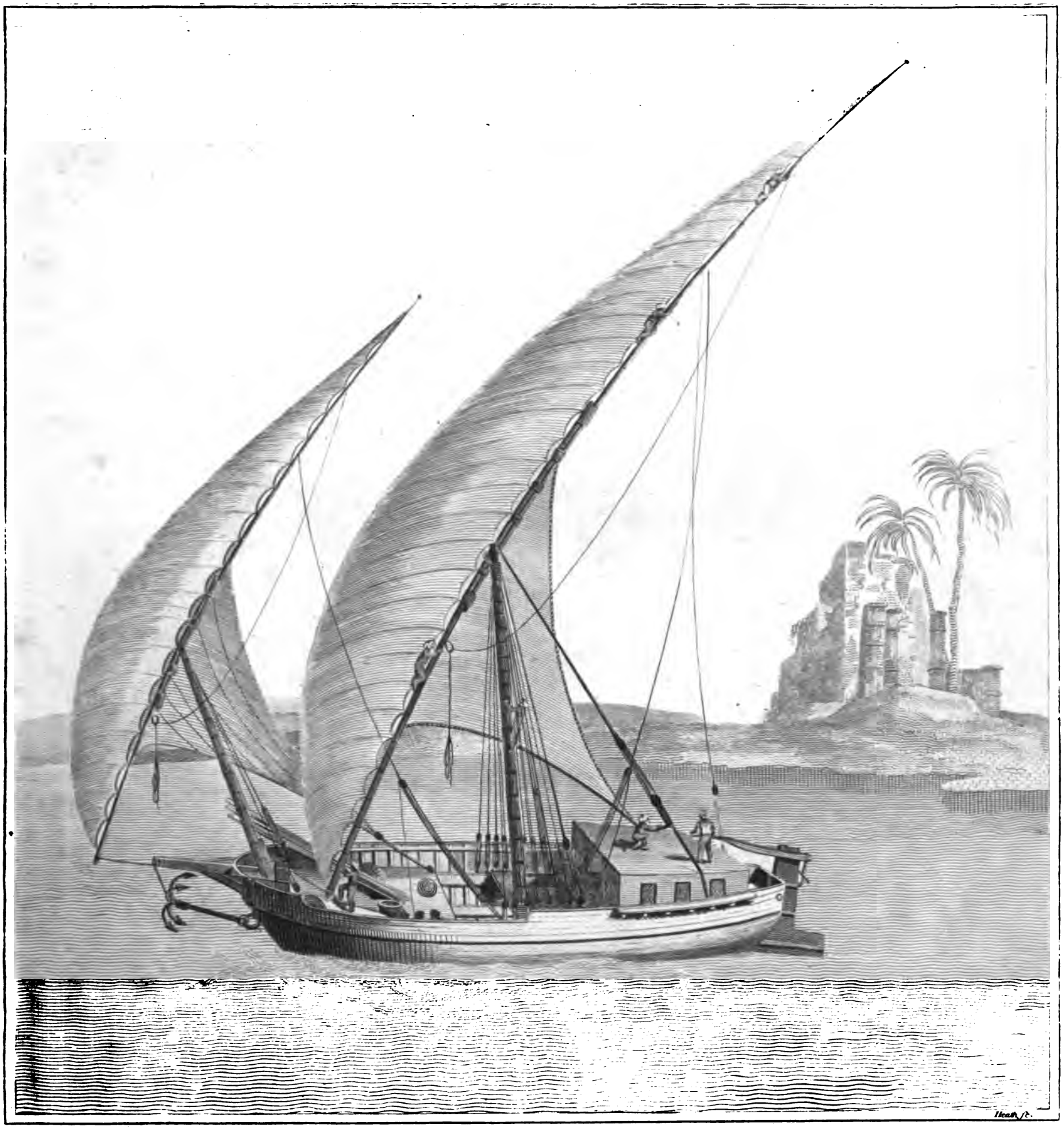
The reader having now before him, either in the work itself, or in the appendixes subjoined to the books, all the written information which Mr Bruce left on the geography of particular places, and many of the astronomical observations of latitude and longitude which he made in Africa, is requested to consult the printed materials, rather than the map constructed on them, and to use the candour and science of Rennel, rather than the morose insinuations of some inferior geographers, who think that ill nature is philosophy, and dogmatism truth. In all probability, some time will elapse before another traveller observe the satellites of Jupiter at Gondar.

FINIS.

Woodage Asahel.

Abyssinian Lady of Quality.

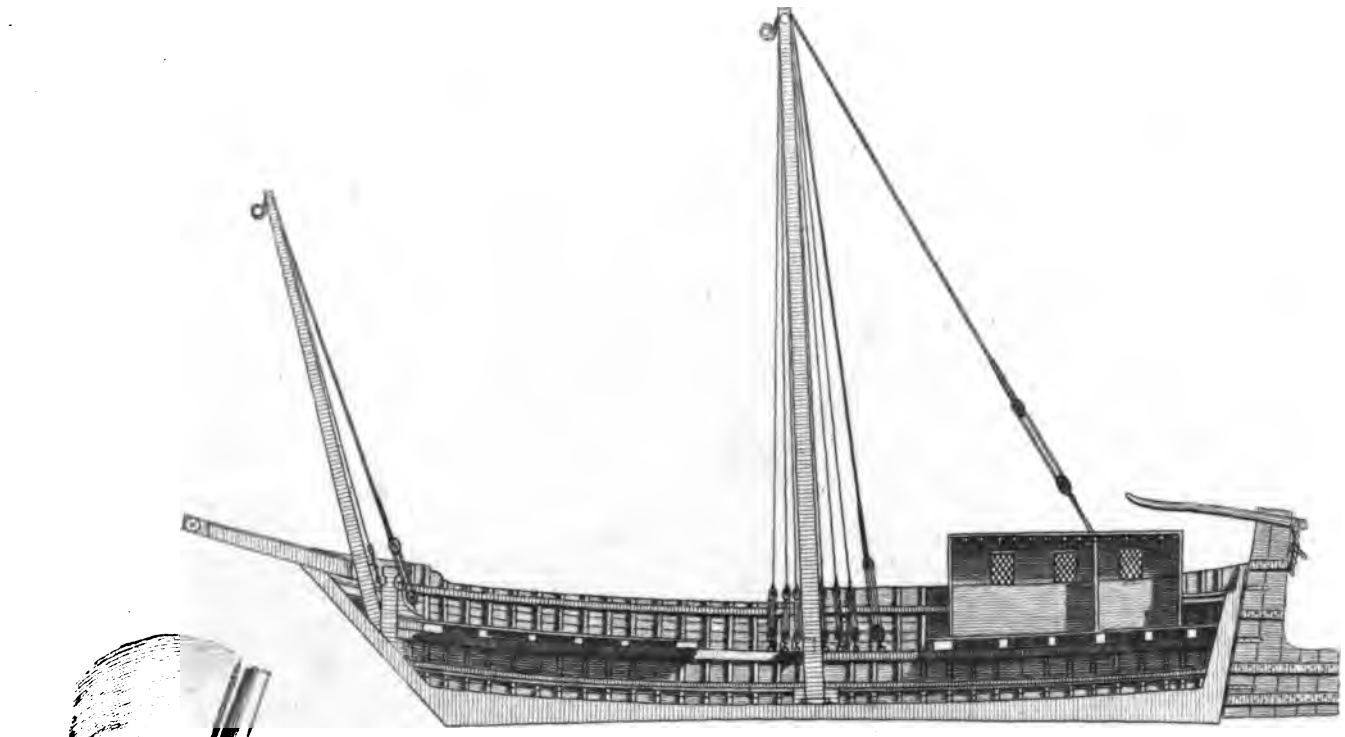
London, Published Oct.r 1.st 1804, by Longman & C.o

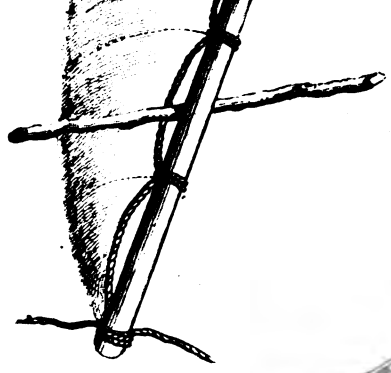


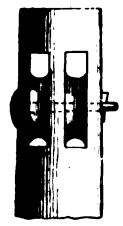
Heath sc.

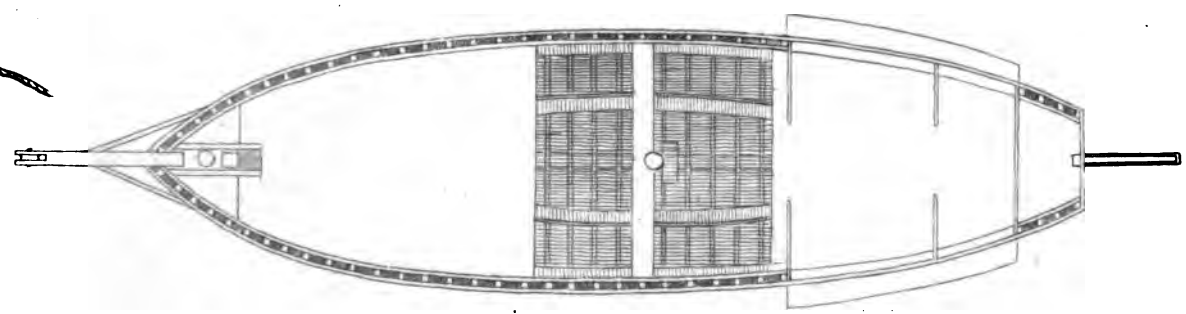
Canja under Sail.

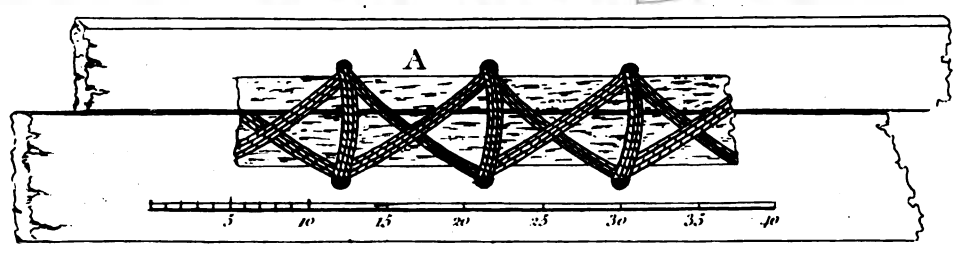
London Published Oct 1st 1804 by Longman & C.











Heath. Sc.

Section of the Canja.

A. Planks sewed together without nailing.

London Published Oct.1st 1804. by Longman & C°

Painting in Fresco, in the Sepulchres of Thebes.

London Publish'd Oct.r 1.st 1804. by Longman & C.o

Heath sculp.

Painting in Fresco, in the Sepulchres of Thebes.

London Published Oct.1st 1804. by Longman & C.

Arab Sheikh;
Tribe Beni Koreish.

London Published Oct.1st 1804, by Longman & C.º

N.º 1

A TABLE OF *HIEROGLYPHICS*, FOUND AT AXUM 1771.

Heath Sc.

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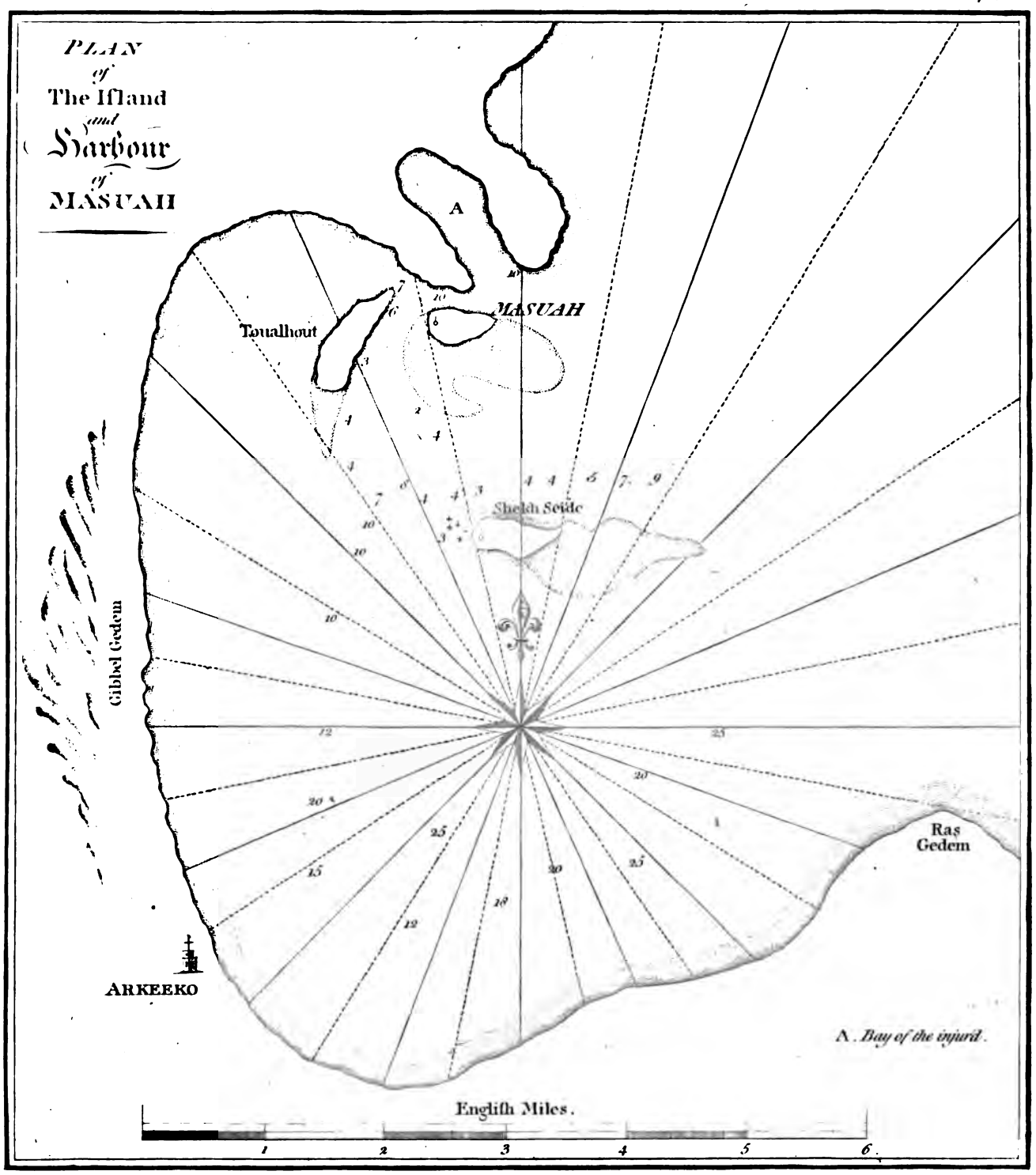
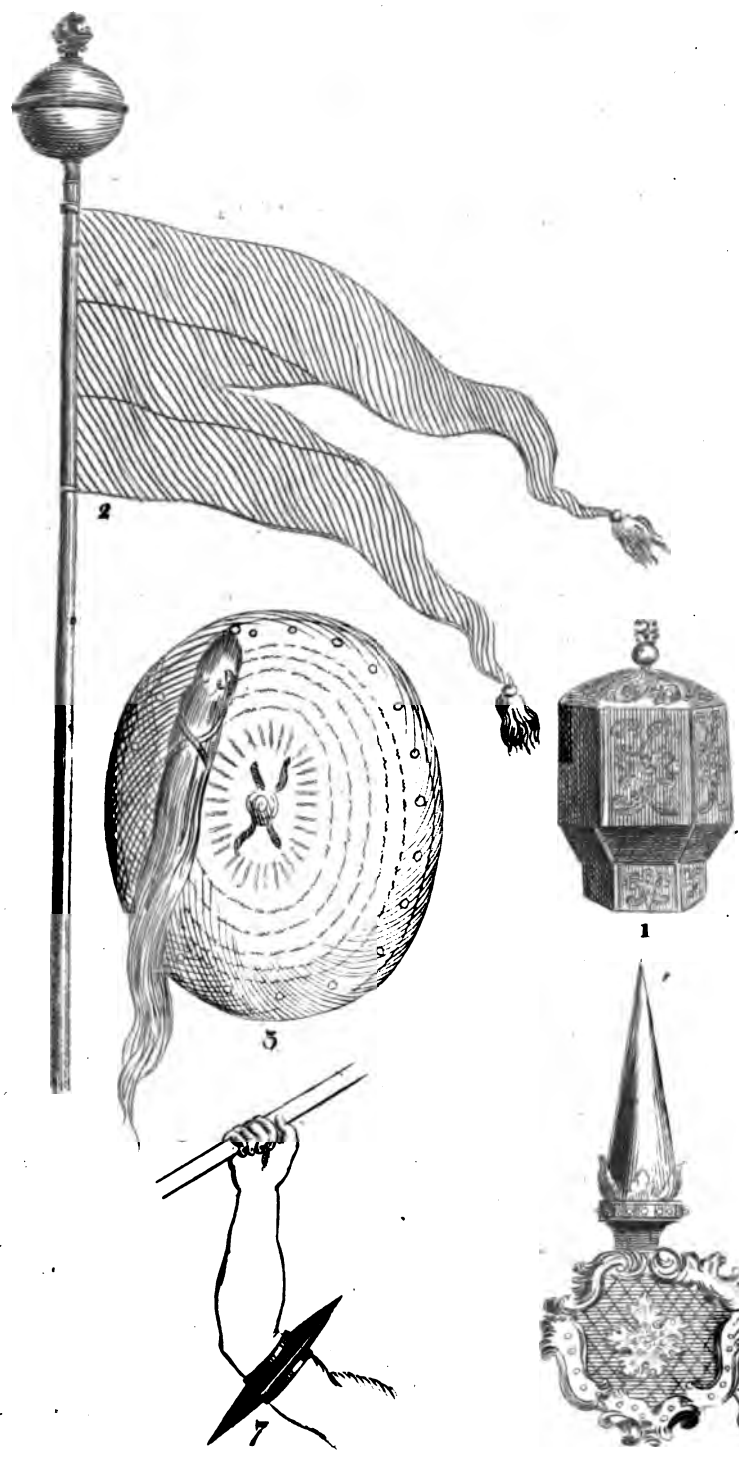
PLAN of The Iſland and Harbour of MASUAH





1 *Crown*

2 *Standard*

3 *Shield outside*

4 *Shield inside*

5 *Javelins*

6 *Ornament after victory of all Kasmatis*

7 *Silver Dyse worn on Festivals by Soldiers of Quality.*

Heath. sc.

London Published Oct 1st 1804. by Longman & Co

PLAN
of
THE FIRST BATTLE
OF
SERBRAXOS
Fought 16. May. 1772.

Kaha River

GONDAR

River Angrab

Kings Bridge

Marsh

Magetah River

Tedda River

Crushe of Amhara's Camp

St George

Mariam

TEDDA
Burying Place of the Kings

Mariam River

Serbraxos

Degolha Brook

Mountains of Belesem

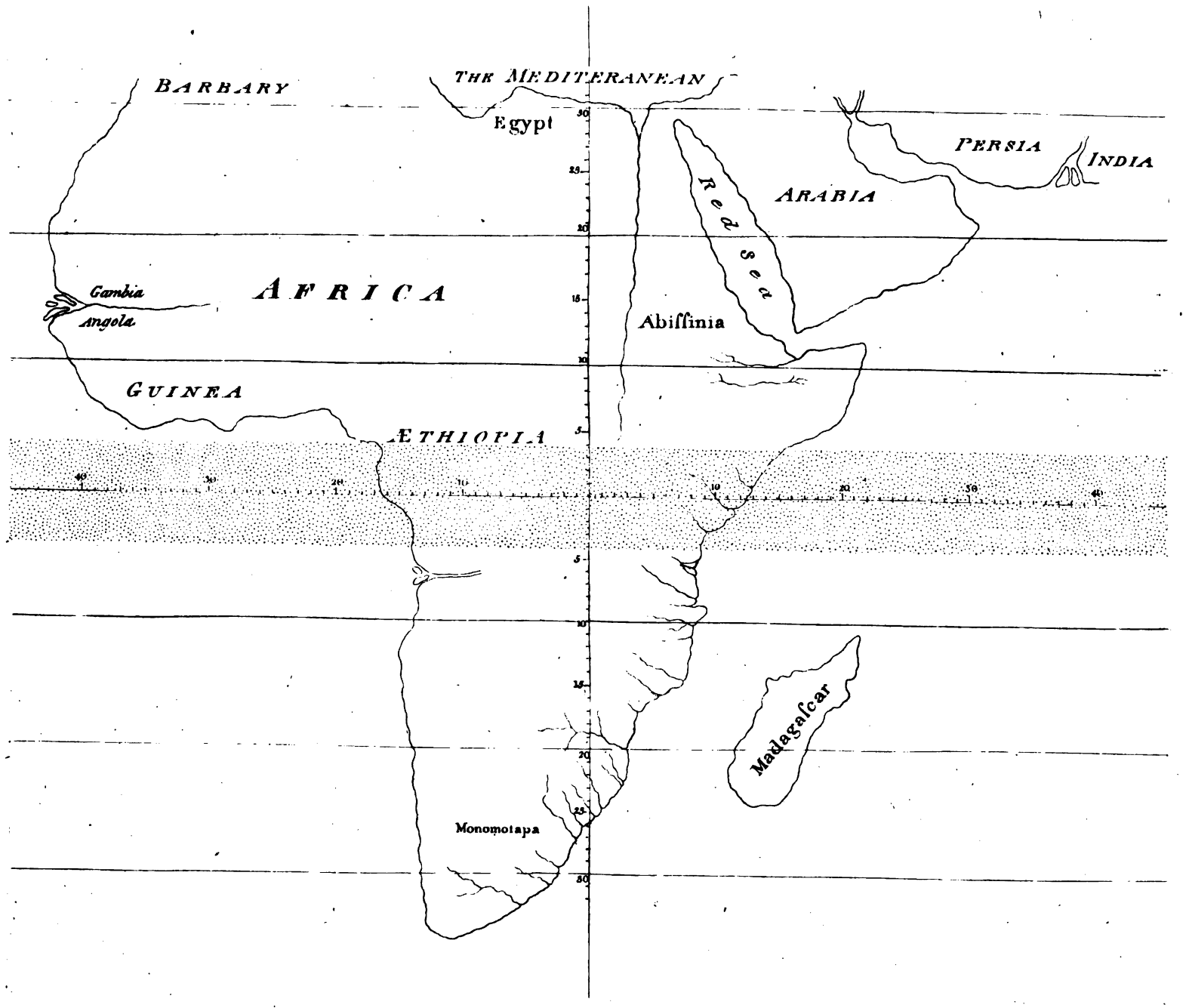
Road to M.Wedme

Correra

Zinghetch Gomara River

King's Horse, with a double line across
King's Infantry, cross lined square
King's presence, denoted by a small Semicircle

Rebel Horse, marked with a line across
Rebel Infantry, plain square


BARBARY
THE MEDITERANEAN
Egypt
PERSIA
INDIA
ARABIA
Red Sea
AFRICA
Gambia
Angola
Abiſſinia
GUINEA
ETHIOPIA
Madagaſcar
Monomotapa

Heath sc

Saffron

London Published Oct.r 1.st 1804. by Longman & C.o

Sessa

Heath. sc.

London Published Oct.1st 1804, by Longman & Cr.

Engell Dimmock

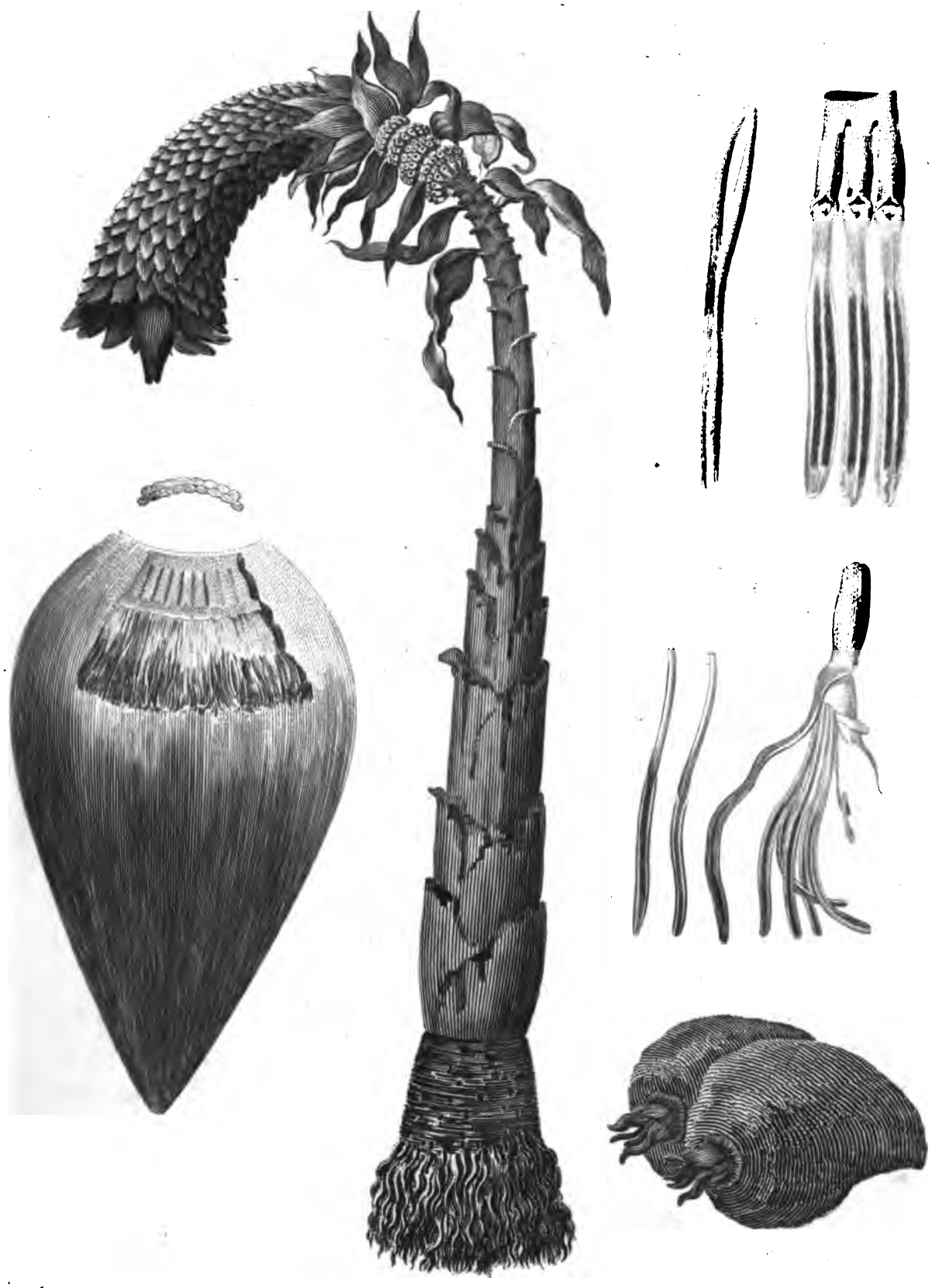
London Published Oct.1st 1804. by Longman & C°

Ergett del. Krome

London Published Oct.1st 1830 by Longman &c.

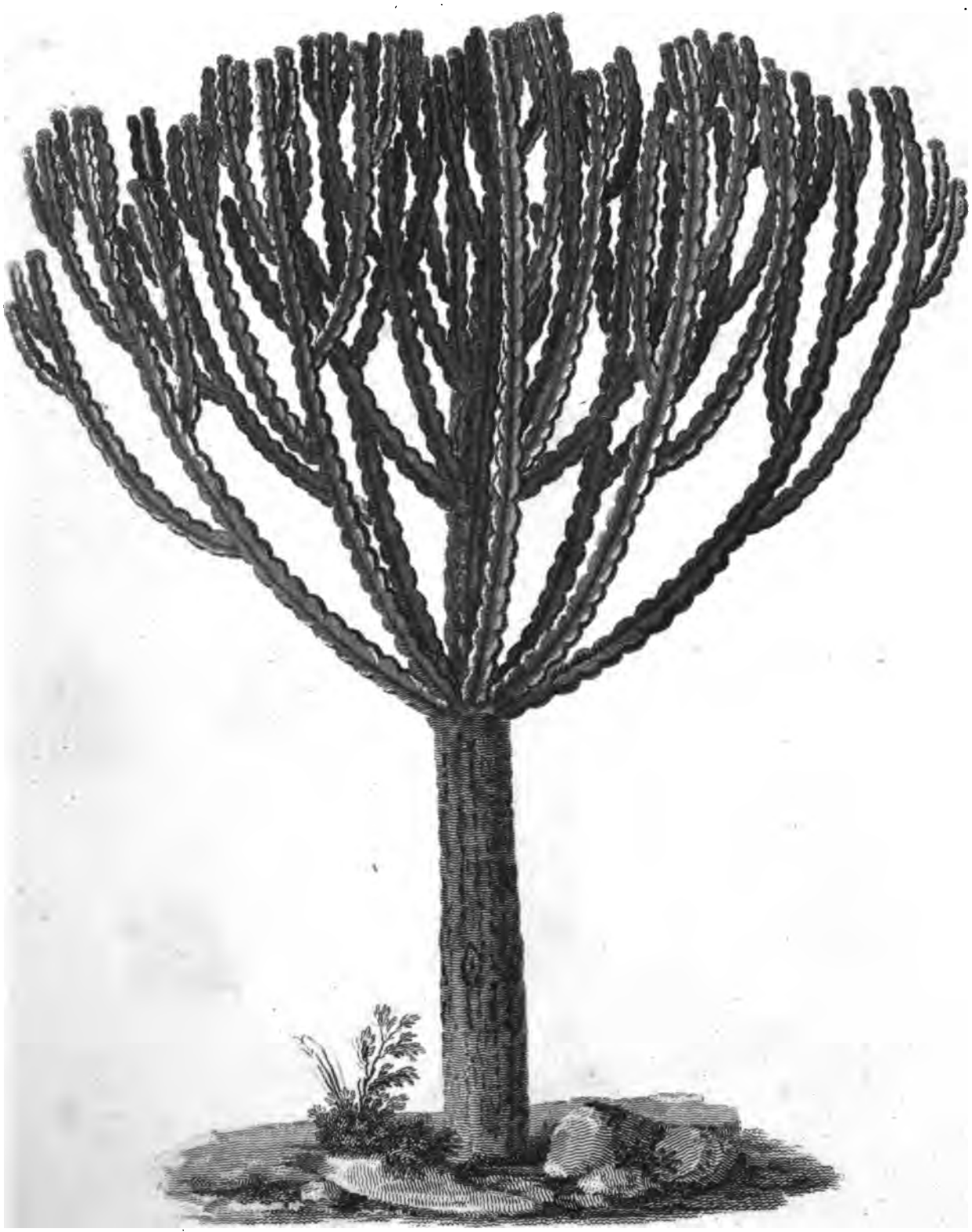
Ensete.

London Published Oct.r 1.st 1804. by Longman & Co.



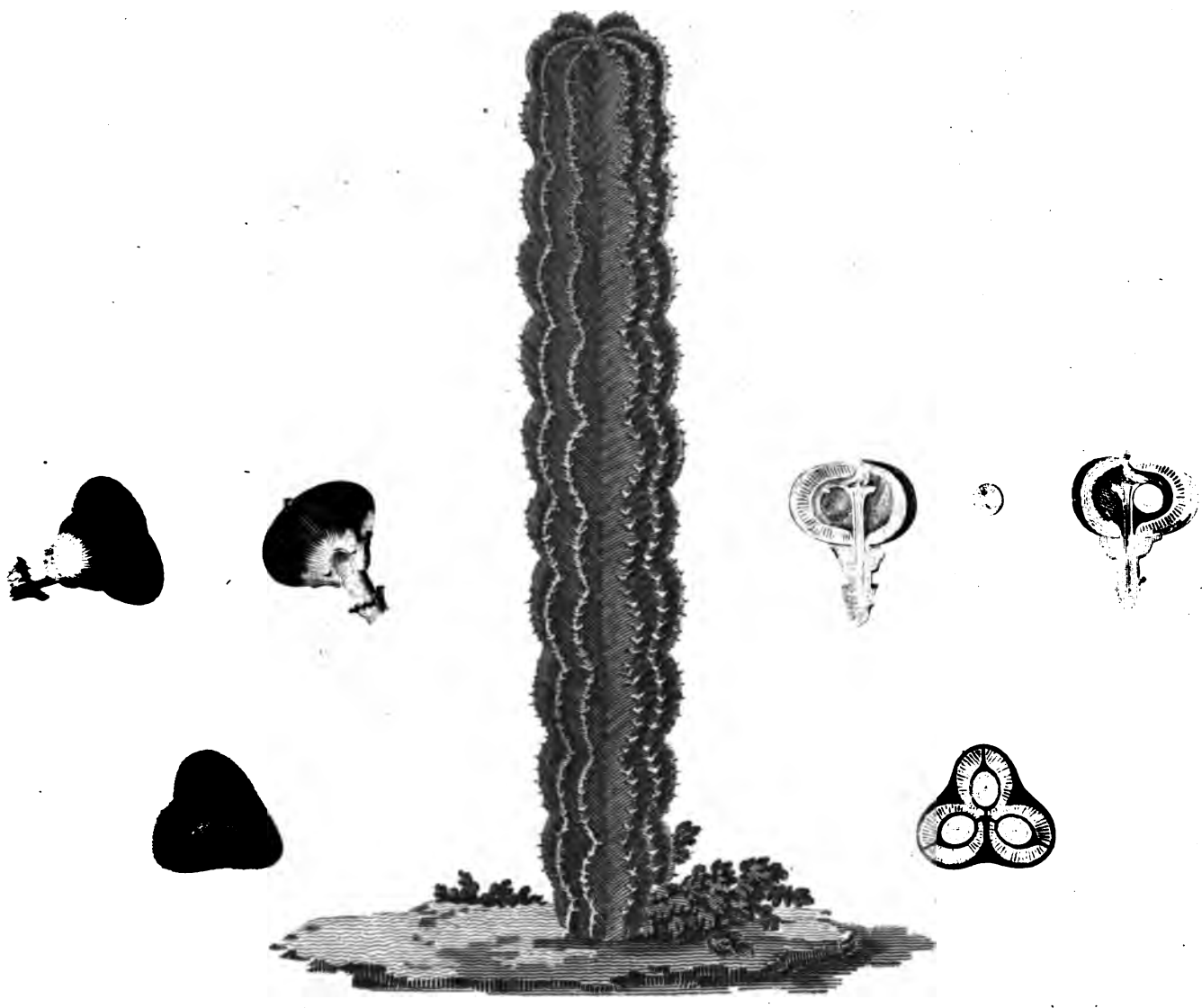
Ensete

London Published Oct. 1st 1804. by Longman & Co.



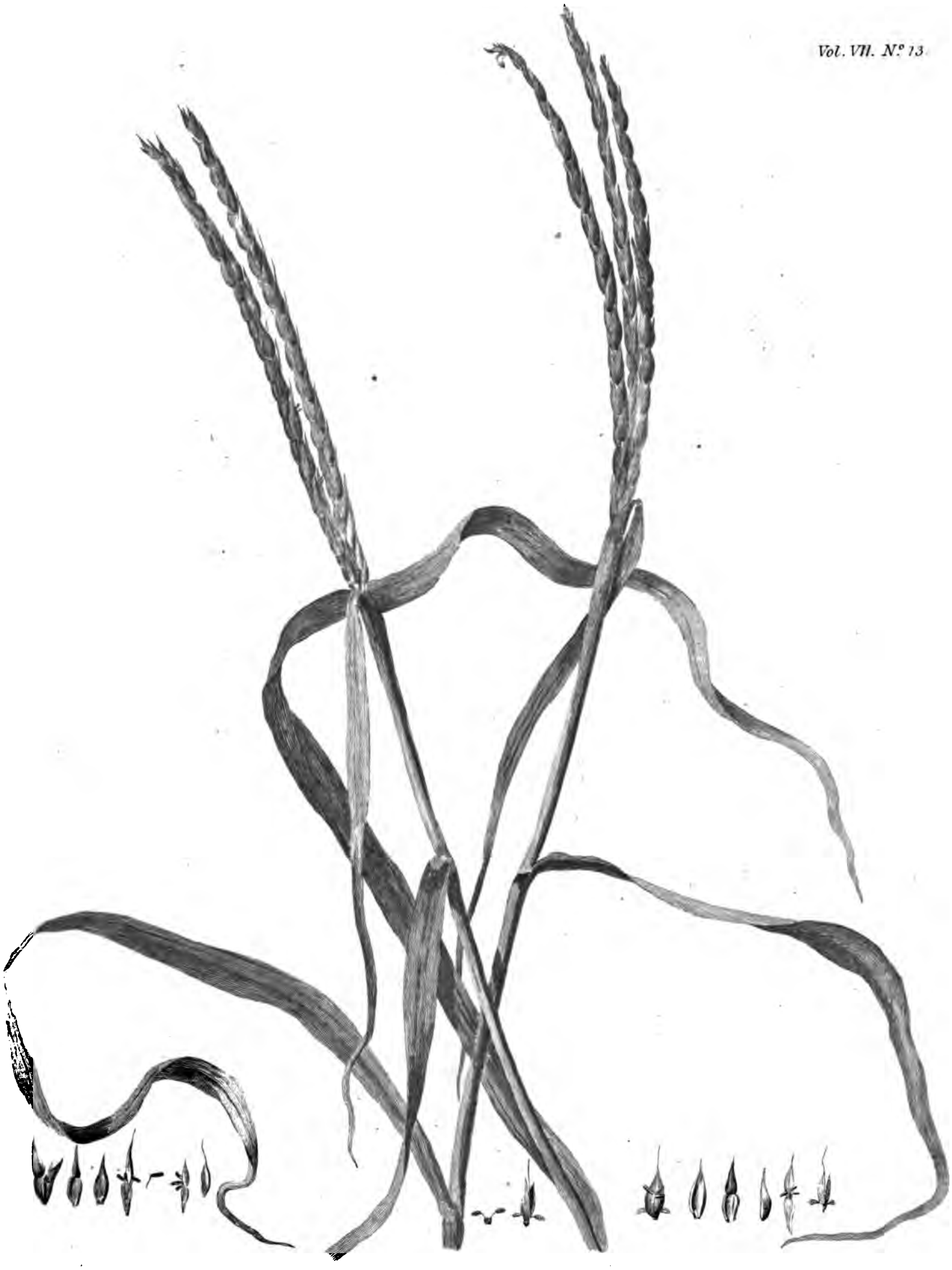
() *Kól-quall*.

London Published Oct.r 1st 1804. by Longman & C.o



Stolquall

London Publyhid Oct.1st 1804 by Longman & Co.



Gesha del. Sibbe

London Published Oct.r 1.st 1804. by Longman & C.o

Published May 1st 1796 by Longman & Co

Gaiguerdi

London Published Oct.r 1.st 1820, by Longman & C.

Manzey

London Publishd Oct.1st 1804, by Longman & Co.

Turek.

London Published Oct.1st 1804 by Longman & Co

Walkuffia.

Heath sc.

London Published Oct.1st 1804. by Longman & C.°

Woogineos
or
Brucea Antidysenterica.

Heath Sc.

London Published Oct.1st 1804 by Longman & Co.

Cusso
or
Banksia Abissinica

London Published Oct.r 1.st 1804. by Longman & C.o

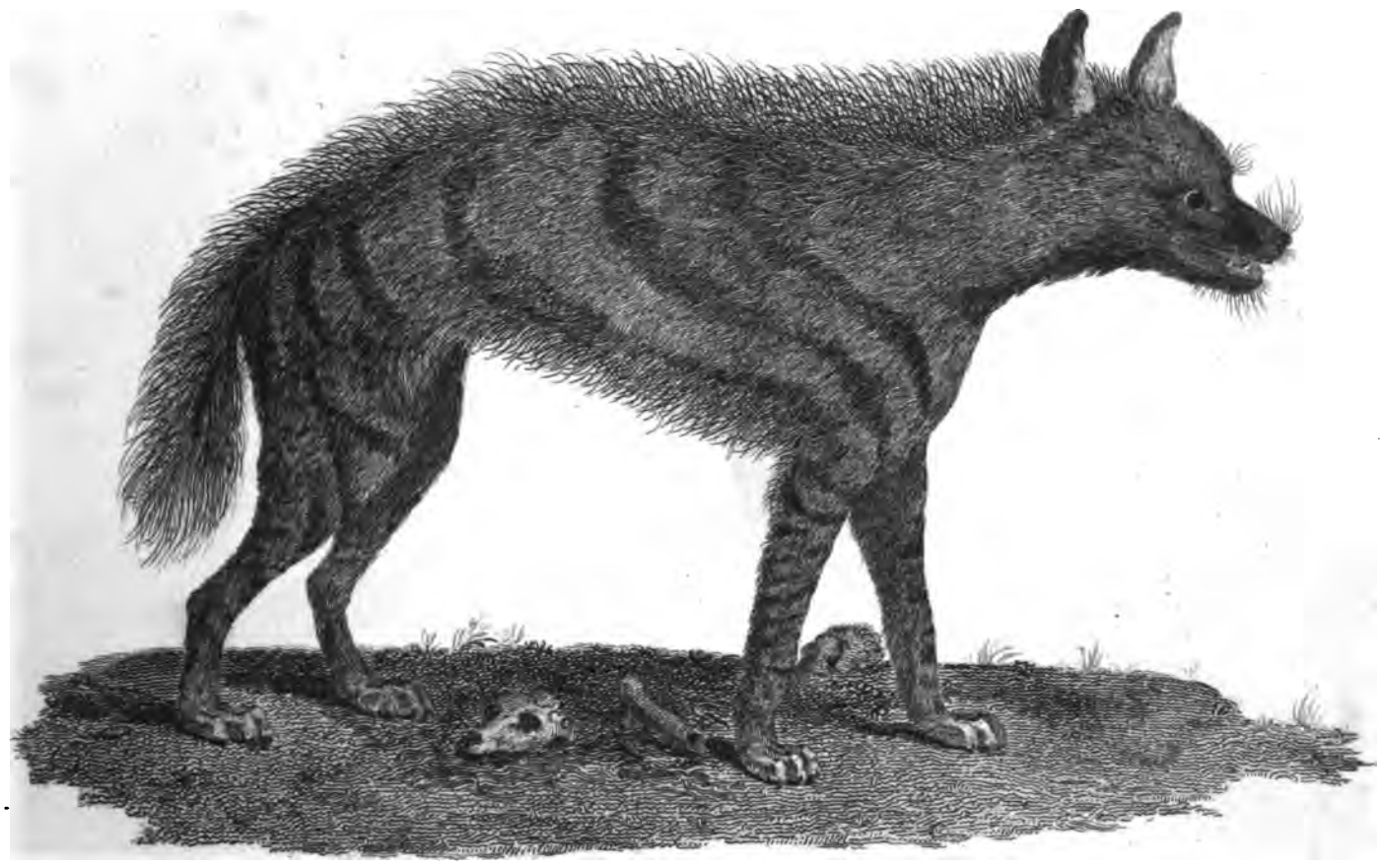
Flower of the Banksia

Oblongifolia.

London Published Oct.r 1.st 1804, by Longman & Co.

Rhinoceros of Africa.

London Published Oct.r 1st 1804, by Longman & Co.



Hyæna

London Publish'd. Oct.r 1.st 1804. by Longman & C.o Heath Sc.

Fennec

Lond. Published Oct.r 1st 1804, by Longman & Co.

() Shrew.

Heath. Sc.

London Published Oct.r 1.1804, by Longman & Co.

Sisser Tokoon.

London Publishd Octr 1st 1804, by Longman & Cº

Rachannah

Heath sc.

London Published Oct.1st 1804. by Longman & C.

Ibis Gumba.

London Published Oct.1st 1804. by Longman & Co.

() Hon. Hannes.

London Published Oct.r 1.st 1804. by Longman & C.°

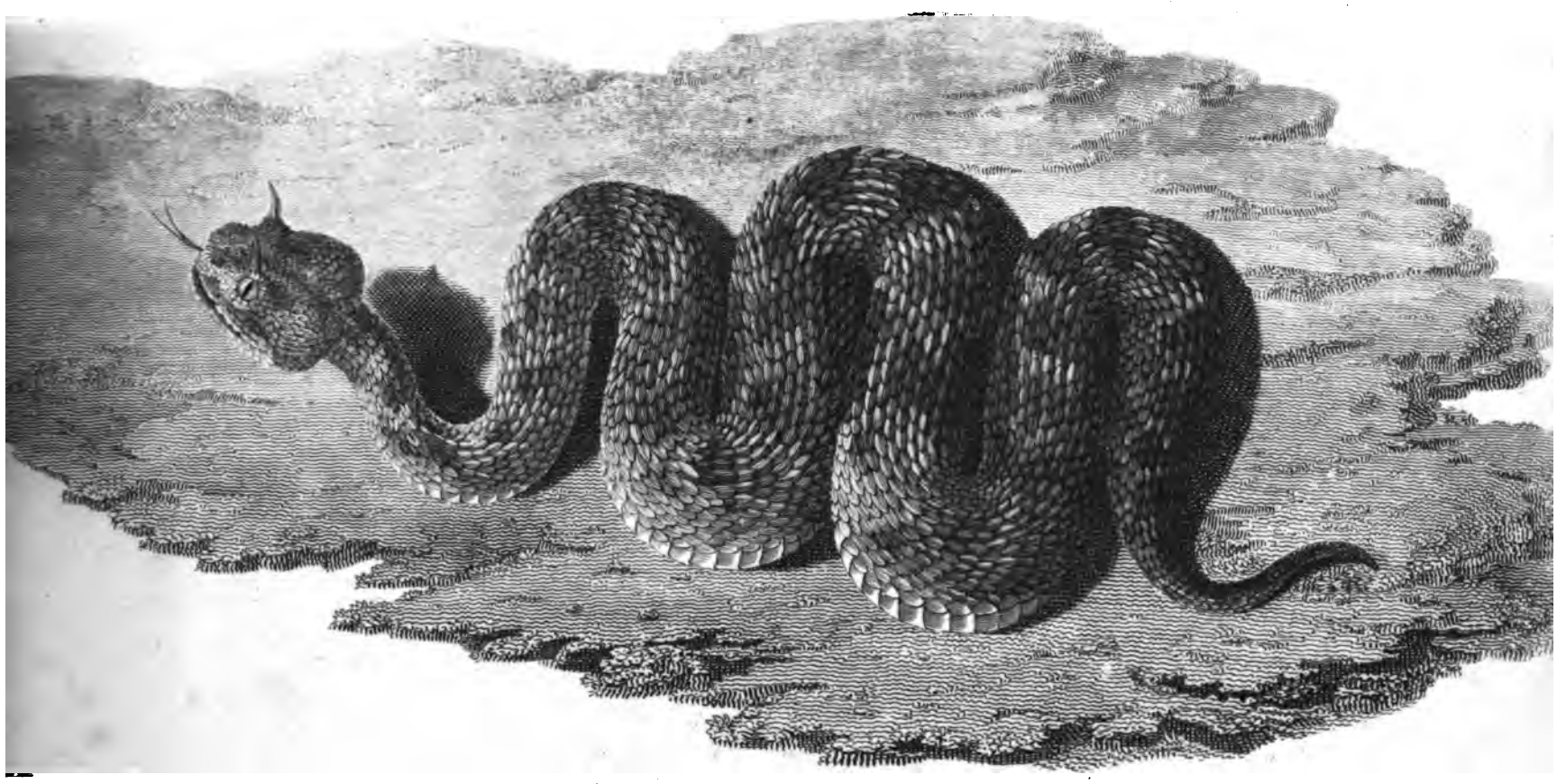
Bee Cuckoo

Heath Sc

London Published Oct 1st 1804 by Longman & Cº

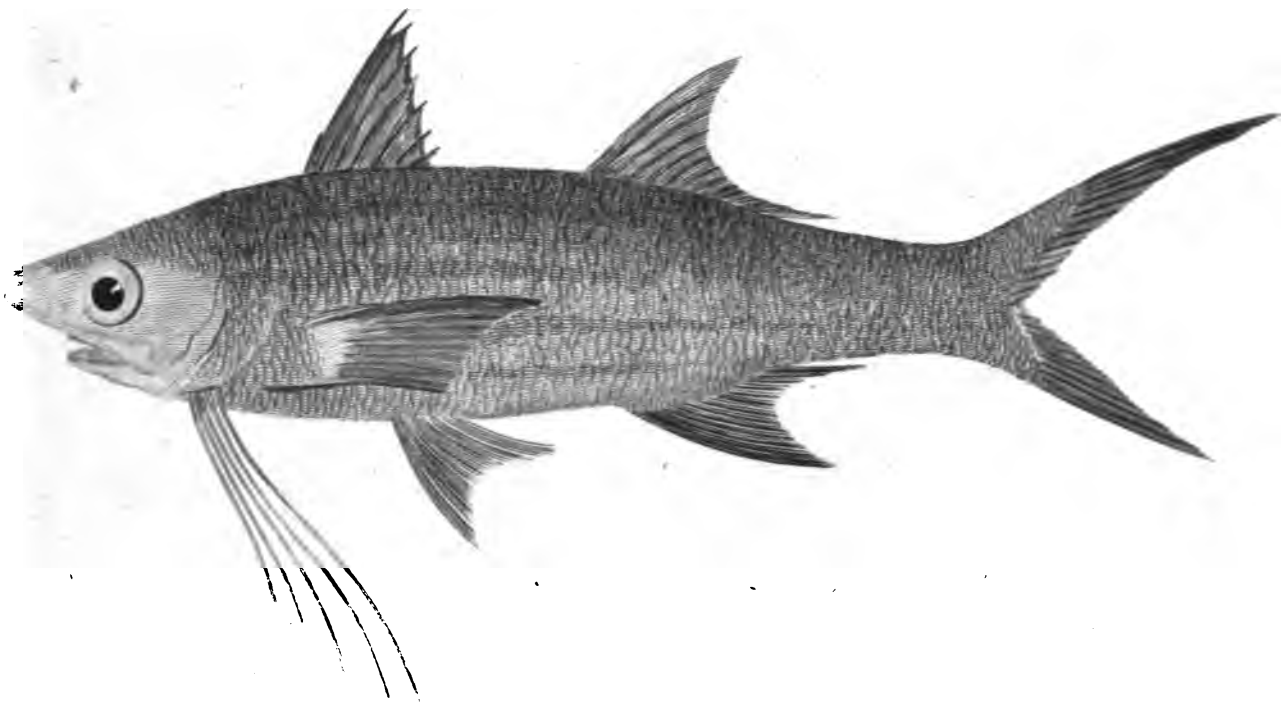
Sheargrig.

London Published Oct.r 1.st 1804. by Longman & C.o



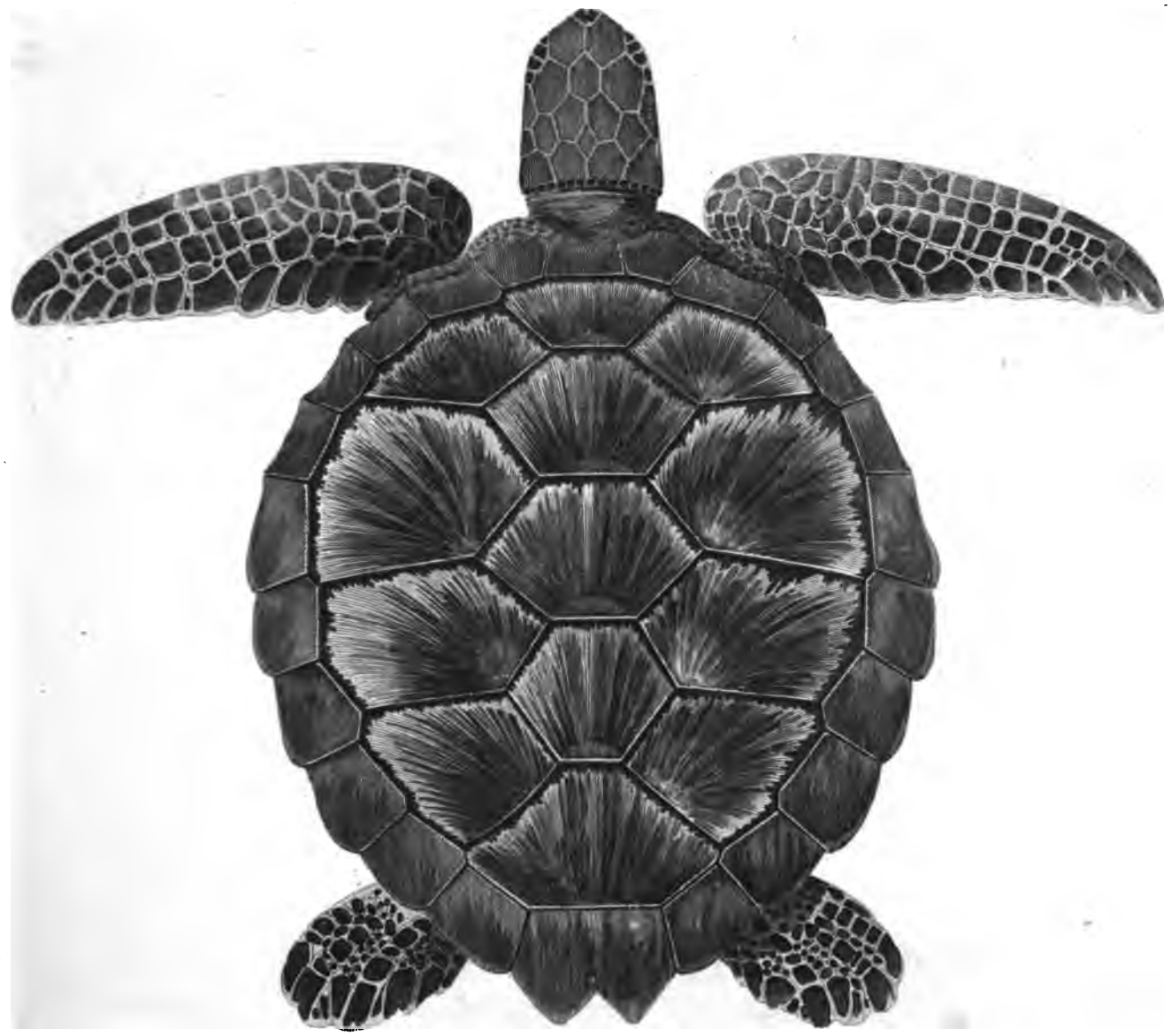
Cerastes.

London Published Oct.r 1.1804, by Longman & Co.



Binny

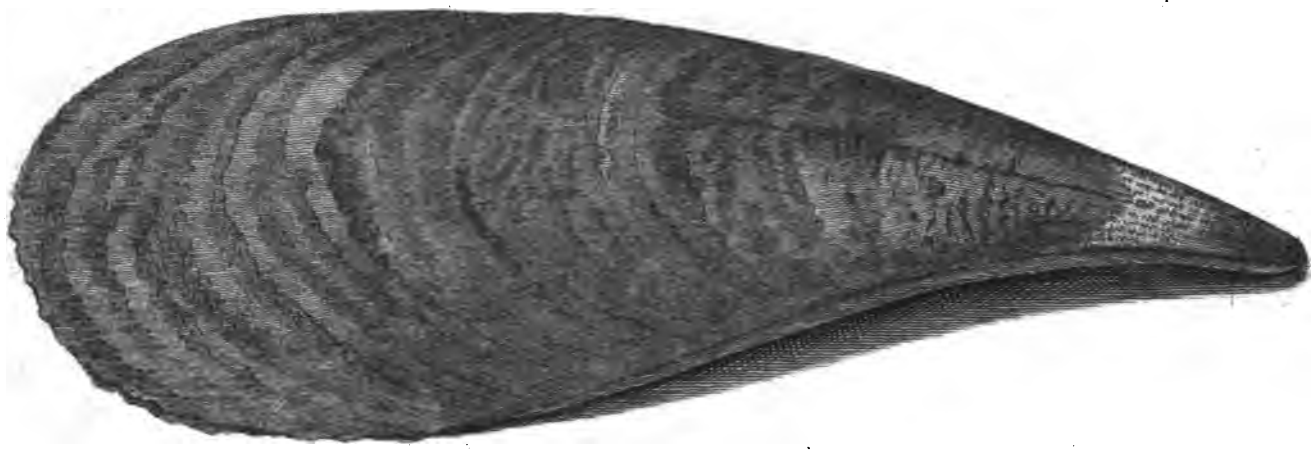
Published Oct.r 1.1804. by Longman & C.o.



) Tortoise

sc.

London Published Oct.1.1804. by Longman & Co.



Pearls.

London Published Oct.1st 1801, by Longman & Co.

Cassia.

Heath sc

London. Published Oct.r 1.st 1804. by Longman & C.r

Tabernæmontana.

London. Published Oct.r 1.st 1804. by Longman & C.o

Krihaha. N.º1.

Heath sc.

London. Published Oct.r 1.st 1804. by Longman & C.º

Kithaha. N°2.

Heath sc.

London, Published Oct.1st 1804. by Longman & Cº

Anguah. No. 1.

Heath sc.

London. Published Oct.r 1st 1804. by Longman & Co.

Geshe.

Heath sc.

London Published Oct.1st 1804. by Longman & Co.

Merjombey.

Heath sc.

London, Published Oct.1st 1804. by Longman & Co

Ulmfar or Lentana.

Heath sc.

London, Published Oct 1st 1804. by Longman & Cº

Kummel.

London. Published Octr 1st 1804. by Longman & Co

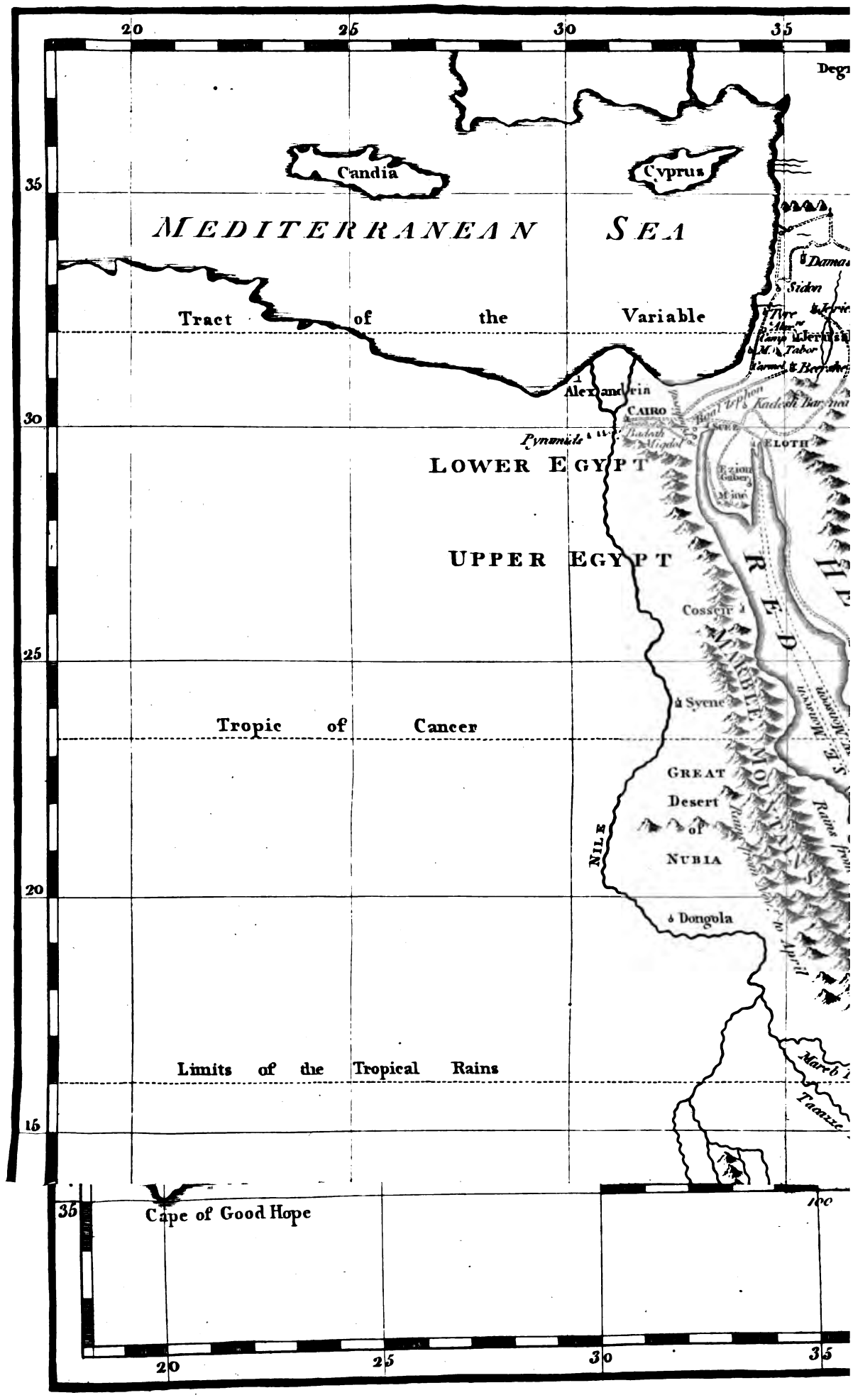
Madoqua.

London. Published Oct.r 1.st 1804. by Longman & C.o

Kefla Abay. High Priest of the Nile.

Heath sc.

London. Published Oct.1st 1804. by Longman & Co.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Degr
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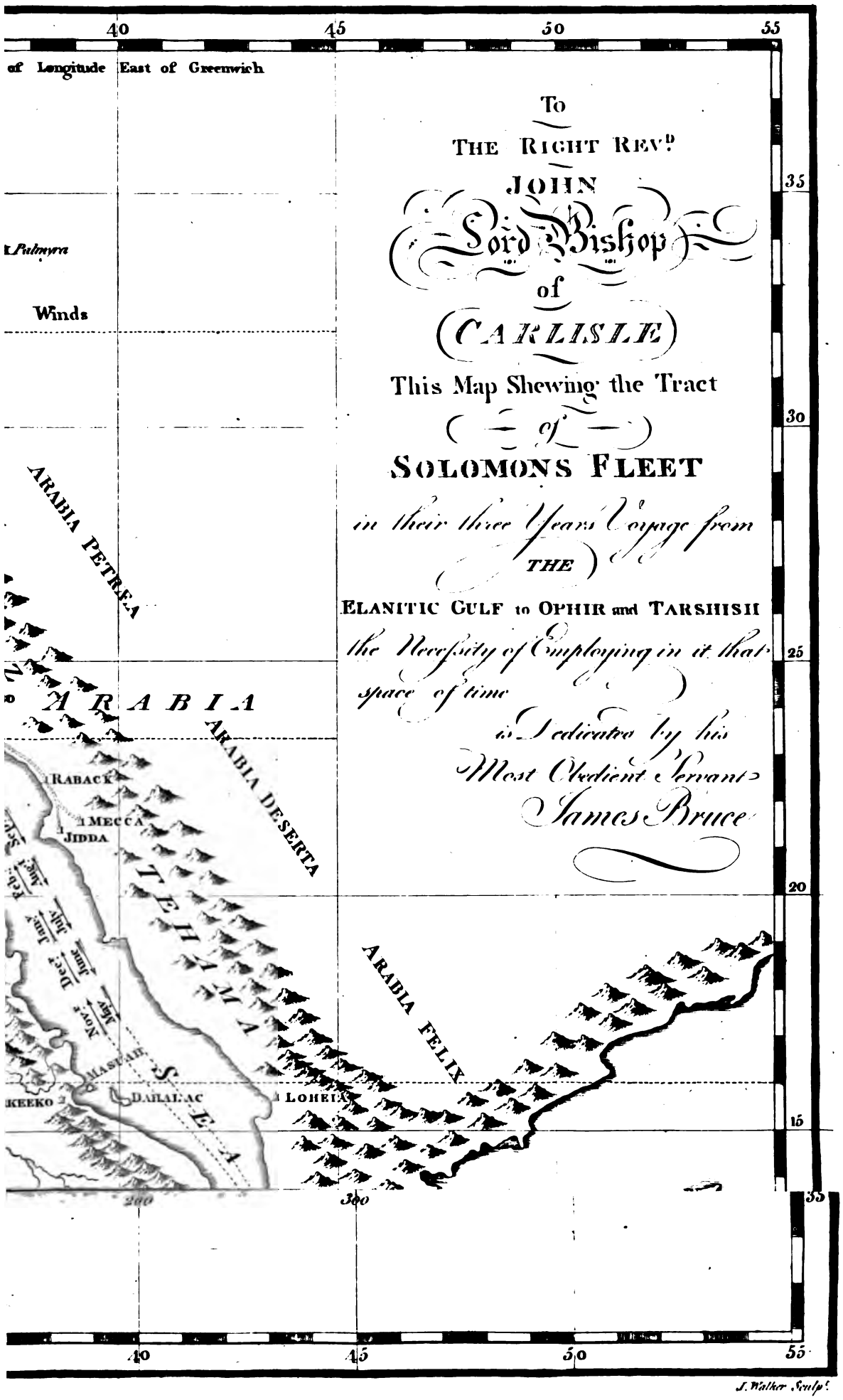
Candia
Cyprus
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Damas
Sidon
Tyre
Jerusa
Tract of the Variable
Alexandria
CAIRO
Pyramids
Suez
ELOTH
LOWER EGYPT
UPPER EGYPT
RED
Cosseir
Syene
Tropic of Cancer
GREAT
Desert
of
NUBIA
NILE
Dongola
Limits of the Tropical Rains
15
Cape of Good Hope
100
20
25
30
35


40
45
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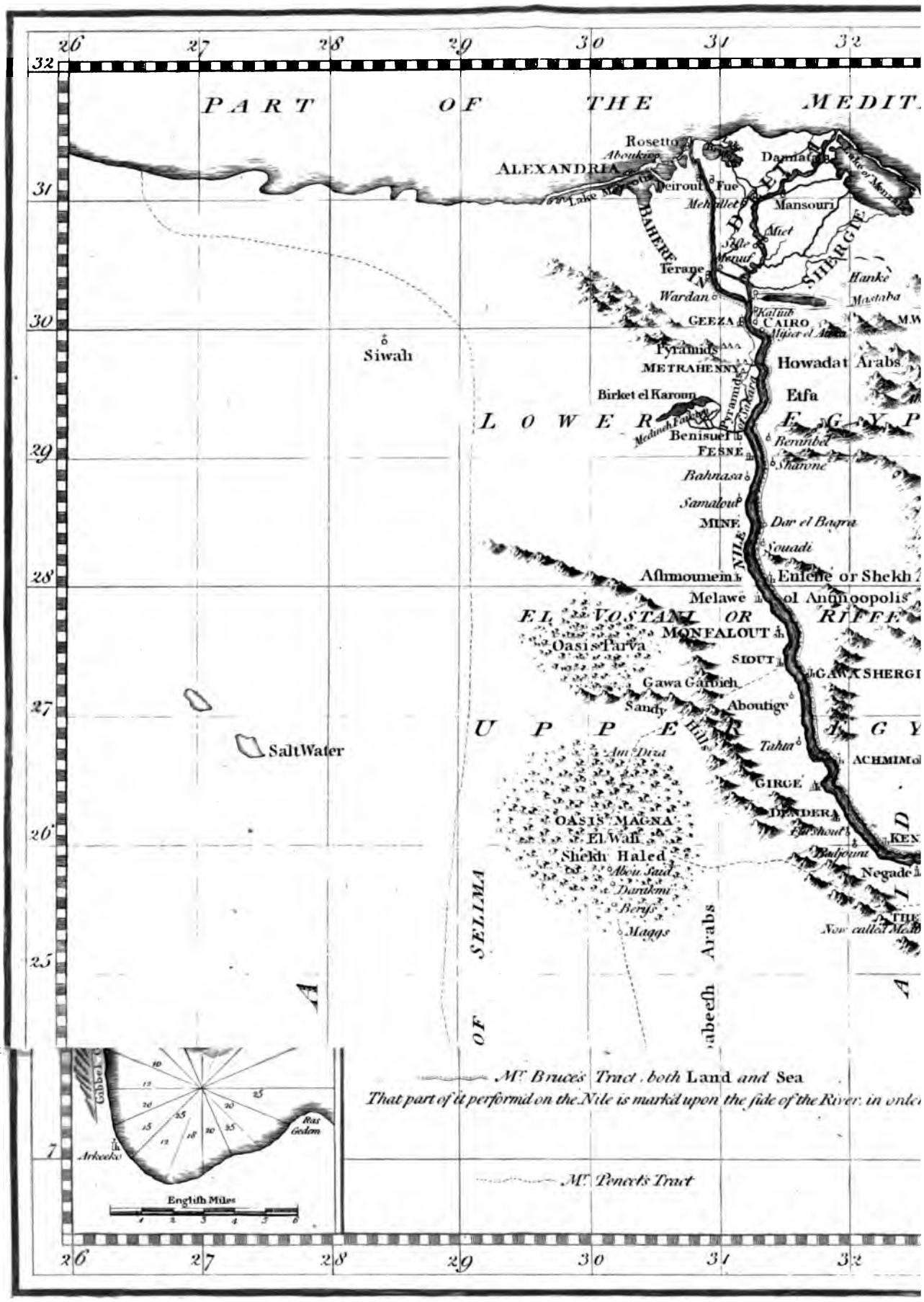
55
of Longitude East of Greenwich
Palmyra
Winds
35
30
25
20
15
ARABIA PETRÆA
ARABIA DESERTA
ARABIA
RABACK
MECCA
JIDDA
TEHAMA
ARABIA FELIX
MASSAUA
DAHALAC
LOHEIA
KEEKO
S E A
200
300
To
THE RIGHT REVD
JOHN
Lord Bishop
of
CARLISLE
This Map Shewing the Tract
of
SOLOMONS FLEET
in their three Years Voyage from
THE
ELANITIC GULF to OPHIR and TARSHISH
the Necessity of Employing in it that
space of time
is Dedicated by his
Most Obedient Servant
James Bruce
J. Walker Sculp.


PART OF THE MEDIT
ALEXANDRIA
Rosetto
Aboukir
Damiata
Lake of Menzaleh
Deirout
Fue
Mehallet
Mansouri
Miet
Sibe Menuf
BAHIREH
DELTA
SHARGIE
Terane
Hanke
Wardan
Mastaba
GEEZA
Kalioub
CAIRO
Algier el Arabs
Siwah
Pyramids
METRAHENNY
Howadat Arabs
Birket el Karoun
Etfa
Pyramids
LOWER EGYPT
Benisuef
Beninbet
FESNE
Shatone
Bahnasa
Samalout
MINE
Dar el Bagra
Souadi
NILE
Asfmoumeim
Enlene or Shekh
Melawe
ol Anmoopolis
EL VOSTANI OR RIFFE
MONFALOUT
Oasis Parva
SIOUT
Gawa Gadich
GAWASHERGI
Sandy Hill
Aboutige
UPPER EGY
Tahta
Am Diza
ACHMIM
GIRGE
DENDERA
OASIS MAGNA
El Wah
Shekh Haled
Abeid Said
Darakmi
Beris
Maggs
Negade
SELIMA
Arabs
OF
Abeesh
Now called Medi
SaltWater
A
A
Gabbel
Arkeeko
Ras Gedem
English Miles
Mr Bruces Tract both Land and Sea
That part of it performid on the Nile is marked upon the side of the River in onte
Mr Ponets Tract
26
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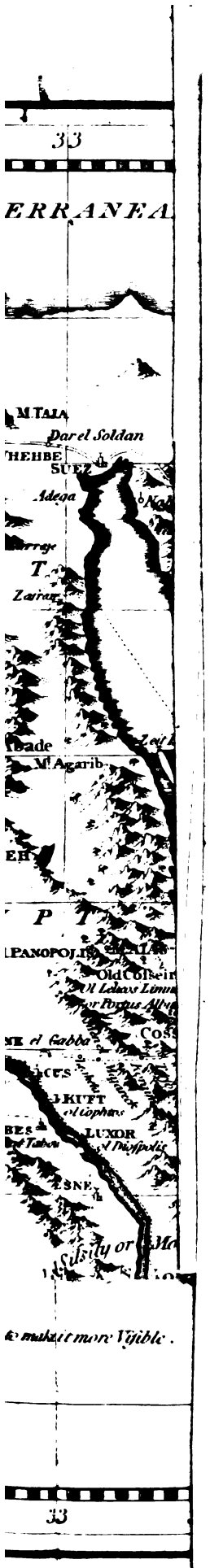
7


33
ERRANEA
M. TALA
Dar el Soldan
SUEZ
Adega
Zaiara
M. Agarib
PANOPOLIS
Old Coffeir
Cos
LUXOR
Thebes
Sicily or
33

ASHMOLEAN
OXFORD
MUSEUM